Pestage to foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

PARM.-Klosque No. 12. Near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo on wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Burea of the United Pares and New York Associates Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Sacrificed Opportunity.

The registration in this city this year is large, undoubtedly; but obviously it is not complete. Proportionately to the population of New York there must be many more citizens than those whose names are upon the now closed registry rolls. Our neighbor, the New York Times, estimates the number of the unregistered at more than 40,000. Mr. Commissioner HARVIER, whose intelligent analysis of the registration we publish elsewhere, estimates it at 20,000 only.

The inference from the registration in different parts of the city is that those who neglected that necessary formality are chiefly Democrats. In the up-town districts where the Republicans are always strongest, the registration is full. It equals the estimated number of voters in the districts, or comes very close to it; but in some neighborhoods which have always been Democratic by great majorities there are indications that a very considerable body of citizens refrained from qualifying themselves for voting at the coming election. It may be assumed generally that such negligence did not extend to Republicans, who all have this year the strongest of incentives to make use of their privilege of the franchise.

Some Democrats may have refused to regis ter because of their repugnance to voting any other than a Democratic ticket, in spite of their unwillingness to give any support to the spurious Democratic ticket put up at Chicago. Not being ready to vote either for their own party, as it was there betrayed, or for candidates not of their party, they made up their minds not to vote at all. It was not a patriotic decision, but, considering how apt mere partisanship is to be carried to unreasonable and reprehensible extremes, it was not surprising. Those who made it are ashamed of Populized, Bryanized Democracy, and they prefer to hide their heads by deserting their country in the hour of peril rather than stand up in its defence, even at the expense of mere partisan regularity. They should be ashamed of themselves also for thus skulking; but apparently the number of these deserters is considerable. The great mass of brave and loyal and patriotic Democrats, however, will go to the polls on the 3d of November to vote against Repudiation as a base principle which outrages

them both as Democrats and as honest men. Still this stay-at-home vote will tell against Repudiation as much as the vote which is actually cast, but which is cast for PALMER and BUCKNER. Of course, voting for that ticket is not meeting the issue. It evades the issue practically, and willamount to no more, so far as the result is concerned, than the vote which is withheld altogether. Both, therefore, are in the same boat. In the one case, the vote is not cast; in the other, it is thrown away on a ticket of which there is no possibility of the election. If a Democrat refuses to vote at all, he does substantially the same as a Democrat who casts a vote which is of no account in determining the result. Each of them neglects a patriotic duty. If such a course were pursued by ats generally the cha success of BRYAN and Repudiation would be many.

To vote for PALMER and BUCKNER, accordingly, admirable as the candidates are personally, is to throw away the ballot at a time of great emergency, when every patriot's vote is required to defend the honor of the republic and protect its welfare. It involves self-indulgence which would be perilous if it were extensively practised. It is like a soldier's deliberately firing in the air when the enemy are pressing forward to take a position he is appointed to defend. It is too costly a luxury for a patriotic Democrat this year.

Vote for McKinley and Hobart, and hit the mark squarely! That is the only way to improve the opportunity to destroy the Repudiation which seeks to destroy the republic and your own prosperity.

Thachering.

The attempt of Mr. John C. Sherhan to thacher Mr. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN through the remaining days of the canvass, is one of the most audacious enterprises of recent politics.

Even after Mr. McClellan, in his Twelfth district electioneering, has been compelled to declare himself squarely in favor of the Chicago candidates, BRYAN and SEWALL, Mr. SHEEHAN has contrived to get into circulation so many different and contradictory versions of the young man's remarks as to leave some doubt whether the declaration of allegiance included the Chicago platform likewise.

This game of thachering is something new; it is worthy of Sheehan's sinuous genius. He apparently enjoys playing it, as an intellectual exercise and without regard to the prospect of success; but what shall

be said of the poor victim of his diversions? The most merciful fate which can now befall Mr. McCLELLAN is defeat and kind oblivion. No more pitiable lot can be imagined for this young gentleman than reëlec tion to Congress by means of this contemptible method employed in his behalf with his own full approval.

Marriage and Politics.

"I shall be married on Thanksgiving Day if McKinley is elected. If BRYAN wins, all my hopes for the happy event will have been in vain, as the firm for which I work could not exist under a free-silver platform and I should be out of a job."

Thus writes a young man who is employed with a large banking and brokerage house in Boston. For several months he and his fiancée have been planning and looking forward with delight to the time of their union, and all the customary arrangements for the ceremony have been made. But the prospective bridegroom is sincers enough as a lover and discreet enough as a financier not to underrate the misfortune of losing his wages.

is reason to suppose that they will, as usual, mark the date of hundreds of marriages all over the United States. Is there any doubt that scores of young men who are contemplating this step are equally as anxious as our young Boston broker for the defeat of BRYAN and Anarchy and the triumph of the honest-money candidate, WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY?

A Dead Cock.

In the beginning of the Presidential canvass, Governor ALTGELD delivered at the Auditorium in Chicago an elaborate speech on the money question, which, as he confided to the reporters, was intended as a textbook for the silver advocates of the West. In opening his speech-the newspaper supplement in which we find it calls it his great speech "-he says:

"For a number of years there has existed through out the civilized world a severe depression, with a constantly increasing train of bankruptcy, ruin, and misery. Nature has yielded her harvest as bount! fully as ever, and the intelligence, energy, and inge-nuity of man are as great as ever. We must therefore conclude that this sad condition is due to some un natural and extraordinary cause. That cause is the great reduction in the volume of money in the world, incident to destroying sliver as a money metal."

To this piece of bastard Baconism, on which the whole speech depends, we oppose the following passage from one of Mr. Sec retary CARLISLE'S speeches, delivered a few months before:

"The most exhaustive efforts have been made from time to time by the Treasury Department, through the Director of the Mint, by careful examinations of the monetary statistics of other countries, by correspondence with our diplomatic and consular repre sentatives abroad, and with foreign financial author ties and otherwise, to ascertain the actual amount of gold and silver used as money in the world, and the result shows that there is now more gold and silve in the aggregate, and more of each one of them. It use as full legal tender money, than there ever was at any other time in the history of the world. The gold in use as money amounts to \$3,985,900,000, the full legal tender silver amounts to \$3.435.800.000, and the limited legal tender silver amounts to \$619,600, ing to maintain, the so-called double standard, never receded in keeping so large an amount of full legs ender eliver in circulation in the world as there is a his time."

As the simple citation of this passag wrings off the head of ALTGELD's speech. there is noting further to be done, except to let the body of it flop away its remnant of vitality. It is a dead cock in the pit.

Star Cases in the Court of Appeals.

Very few convictions in star cases tried in this city have ever been sustained in the Court of Appeals. By star cases we mean criminal prosecutions involving important public interests and arousing, for the time being, intense popular feeling against the persons charged with crime.

In too many cases of this class the public prejudice against the prisoner has invaded the bench and influenced the trial, so that it has been conducted with more reference to temporary popular applause than to those rules of law whose observance is es sential to the fair administration of justice.

This playing to the galleries on the part of the trial courts is practically unknown in the other cities of the State. Within the last few years, cases of the utmost importance and arousing the greatest public interest have been tried in Brooklyn and Troy with quietude and correctness, so as to secure the approval of the court of last resort; but again and again cases of this class go up to Albany from the city of New York only to come back for a new trial.

The McLaughlin case is a striking example, and the explanation is simple. The defendant was not fairly put upon trial or fairly tried. After the first trial he sought to remove the case to another county, but before he had been allowed the time which the law permits in which to make his application for that purpose, he was forced into the second trial, which resulted in his conviction. That conviction was brought about by the admission of evidence which. while very injurious to the prisoner, had no proper place in the case and would not have

been received in any ordinary prosecution. The Judges who were concerned in these proceedings are upright men and able pubservents. So are the lawyers who engaged in the case as prosecuting counsel. But they were carried away by their feelings. The result was a trial which is unanimously condemned by the Court of Appeals, not, as some newspapers would have it, on account of a failure to observe the strict technicalities of the criminal law, but because the rules of procedure which are essential to fairness were conspicuously

disregarded. The remedy must proceed from the Judges themselves. Trial courts must not be organized to convict. Trials must be conducted with sole reference to reaching a just result. When so conducted by able men no one will escape conviction who is an American ship there, and there is good clearly guilty.

In This Matter the Central Labor Union Is Right,

A resolution upon the subject of allen im migration was introduced into the Central Labor Union at its meeting last Sunday, and was passed by acclamation. After th preamble, which declared "that alien immigrants are flocking to our shores, notwithstanding the stagnation in trade and indus try," came the feature of the resolution:

"Resolved, That we recommend the passage of the Longs-Contins bill to restrict immigration."

Though not a few of the members of the Central Labor Union are men of foreign birth, natives of Ireland, Germany, Italy, and other European countries, there was not an objection to the passage of the resolution or a vote against it. In THE SUN'S report of the meeting it was said that the Carvers' Association, a large number of the members of which are doubtless Germans by birth, for we have been informed that a majority of the skilled wood carvers employed in this country came to the United States from Germany. These German-Americans, as well as the workers at other trades represented in the Central Labor Union, are desirous that immigration shall be restricted through the passage of the Longe-Corliss bill, the enforcement of which would surely and speedily reduce the number of aliens who come among us from

foreign lands. It is true that, regardless of all complaints of bad times in this country, the current of immigration is and has been running very high. It appears from the last annual report of Commissioner STUMP. which was for the fiscal year ending June 30, that the year's immigration amounted to 848,267 persons, or 85,000 more than in the previous fiscal year, and that about three-fourths of them landed at this port. No wonder that Mr. STUMP's report was regarded as a remarkable one when it was given out. More than one-third of the whole number of arrivals were from Rus-

sia and other countries of Eastern Europe. The immigration question was under de bate for months at the last session of Congress, as it had also been at many sessions The holidays will soon be here and there ; in other years; but nothing came from the

debates. The bills at last session were three in number: The Educational Test bill of Senator Longs; the Canadian Border bill of Representative Conuss, and the Consular Certificate bill of Representative STONE. Plenty of amendments to these bills were introduced and plenty of substitutes for them were presented. When Congress adjourned the subject was left for further consideration, and it will probably be taken up again at next session. There is s pressing need for the restriction and better

regulation of immigration. The Central Labor Union desires the passage of Senator Longe's bill and Representative Conliss's bill. Neither of these bills is satisfactory to Commissioner STUMP, and it would be easy to suggest improvements in each of them; but there are useful suggestions in both of them.

It was foolish in the Central Labor Union to add to the resolution which we have quoted a number of irrelevant and extravagant propositions, the execution of which would involve enormous expenditures and the employment of hundreds of agents. A proper and effective restriction law can be enforced at slight expense, and without increasing the number of employees already n the service of the Government, under the Commissioner of Immigration.

A Violent Nebraska Judge.

The Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN IS not the only illustrious Popocrat in Nebraska. He has a formidable rival in the person of one C. R. Scott of Omaha, one of the District Judges of the State. Mr. Scott's language seems somewhat injudicial and injudicious, but possibly he is the kind of Judge that would abound if the ALTGELD-DEBS theory of opposition to Federal interference" should prevail. Judge Scott varies his official duties by

the delivery of stump speeches in the behalf of Mr. BRYAN. "If you defeat the American people at the polls in November," he told his audience in one of these speeches, ' remember, remember, remember, you may drive them to revolution. You are treading on dangerous ground. The American people have a right to revolution, if necessary to obtain their liberties. When it comes to a question of slavery and serfdom on the one side, and a revolution on the other, the revolution can't come too quick." The gentlemen who are calumniating the American people by their talk about "slavery" and "serfdom" must believe that the American people are idiots. This Judge SCOTT is a typical BRYAN humbug. He conceals his want of ideas or contempt for the truth by excited utterances about "revolution." He is violent, foolish, and incendiary. The American people are conservative. Judge Scorr and his associates in the business of misrepresentation will hear something to their own disadvantage on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Our Dealings with the Porte.

The cruiser Marblehead is on her way home from Smyrna, having started promptly after being relieved by the Cincinnati. She brings with her the men of Admiral SELFRIDGE's squadron whose time has run out, or nearly run out, according to the original plan of the Navy Department. As the Cincinnati is a larger ship than

the Marblehead, mounts a heavier battery, and has a larger complement, and as the Bancroft is also now added to the squadron, the net result is a reënforcement. Yet the return of the Marblehead without delay is properly regarded as a proof that our relations with the Porte are friendly, and that our most important demands will be met.

One of these, in fact, has already been granted. The Sultan's concession that the families of Armenians now residing in the United States may leave his domains to join them, is a matter on which the State Department has laid stress. It appears to have been regarded as of more urgency than the payment of the claims for missionary property destroyed, and it had been pressed upon Secretary OLNEY's attention by Armenian societies. The new treaty is also expected to secure, among other things, more safety and freedom from annoyance for naturalized Armenians returning from this country to their native land.

These agreements make it more than ever probable that still another very desirable result will be secured, in the presence of the Bancroft as our guardship at Constantinople. In that matter, as in those of emigration, naturalization, and passports, we have demanded nothing more than what was just and right. Other countries have guardships in the Golden Horn, intended to be a source of refuge for their citizens in Constantinople and its vicinity. The recent riots there have made more urgent the need of having reason to believe that the Bancroft will within a short time be engaged in that duty.

Alva and Weyler.

More than three hundred years have elapsed since the Duke of ALVA, Spain's representative, devastated the Netherlands murdering men, women, and children in discriminately, burning towns and villages, and still he lives in the minds of men as monumental monster.

To the visitor to Brussels to-day is shown as one of the principal objects of interest in the town, the window through which ALVA caused EGMONT and HORN to be led to execution. History tells us of the several hundreds of thousands of lives that succumbed to the rigor of his administration; of the pillage to which non-combatants were subjected; of the outrages he permitted a rude solresolution had come from the Wood diery to practise upon peaceable inhabi tants; of the eighteen thousand persons who he boasted had been executed by his order. All who have read the chronicle of those times have hoped that no such scourge as he was would be seen on earth again.

These hopes have been destroyed. He has his counterpart in WEYLER, who is attempt ing in Cuba to outdo him in atrocities. It is true that WEYLER will not have so many murders to boast of, but this is simply be cause he has not the material to work upon. It is certain, however, that where he car kill, he kills; whatever he can burn, he burns; whatever he can destroy, he destroys.

Here the parallel between them stops. It cannot be denied that ALVA, though inhuman, possessed ability and courage. He was a consummate soldier. He organized and commanded armies in the field. He gained victories. He lapped blood as the

tiger does; but he fought as the tiger fights. How is it with WEYLER? He strutted into the Captain-General's palace clothed in his gorgeous uniform, amid the roll of drums, the blare of trumpets, the boom of cannon. He declared that he had come to organize victory, and he announced that the rebellion which it would be his business to suppress would soon be put down. Actually he has organized nothing except defeat. There was chaos on the island when he took charge of affairs, and in so far as his side is concerned the chaos is now worse con- | the agreement made here to day.

founded. He has never taken the field. He issues orders to burn, to shoot, to imprison suspects, but his orders are sent from s hiding place. He does not dare show himself in the streets of Havana, crowded there as they are with his soldiers. He has made himself a prisoner in the Governor's palace. Even in those confines he does not feel safe. He has caused the trees of the plaza in front of it to be cut down, because they might conceal a patriot with a deadly rifle in his hand. He has as many hiding places as Chomwell is said to have had. But he does not have the relaxation which the great protector enjoyed. CROMWELL, after some prodigious and successful effort, could afford to amuse himself by playing pranks upon his intimates. WEYLER, who is defeated at every turn, finds relaxation only in issuing orders for the arrest of suspects, or alleged insurgents, or by signing death warrants.

How can President CLEVELAND reconcile it with his comfort that, to all intents and purposes, he is the ally of such a creature?

The normal strength of the Spanish army does not exceed 100,000 men of all arms. Spain has sent over 200,000 soldiers to Cuba within the last two years. Their mission was to put down the revolution. In this they have signally failed. Indeed, it is they who have been put down. They have lo battle after battle. They have been obliged to fence themselves in by trochas to protect themselves against the assaults of the patriots; and even these do not protect them. All they have been able to do so far has been to help lay waste and devastate one of the fairest spots of the earth. In spite of all this, of his knowledge of the great force which has been thrown upon the island, and of the battles which have been fought and won by the Cubans, President CLEVELAND is not willing to accord to them the rights of belligerents, though he must know that such an acknowledgment would soon rid the island of every Spanish soldier now upon it, and thus bring about the independence of the people who have been so long and so cour ageously fighting for their liberty. He seems to be as much infatuated with the belief that the rebels, as he designates them, will be put down, as Spain is, or, if not, he appears to share Spain's determination that the island shall be denuded of everything when the patriots conquer their independence.

His ostensible excuse for his non-action is the fear that if he recognizes the revolutionists as bellicerents it would give offence to Spain. Why should it? Does he not know that within three months after Mr. LIN COLN's inauguration, and before he could get a representative of the country abroad when the Confederates were not in posses sion of a single open port, and did not own a single vessel on the seas, and before any serious battle had been fought, for the taking of Fort Sumter cannot be called a battle England recognized them as belligerents, and Spain, without any delay, followed in England's wake? Nay, does he not know that very shortly after the breaking out of actual war the United States recognized in the Confederates belligerent rights? If Spain found no difficulty in recognizing, to that extent, the Confederates, how could she take offence if the United States recognized the Cuban patriots as belligerents after they had maintained themselves in the field, against a well appointed army ten times as great as the one of which Mr. CLEVELAND is Commander-in-Chief, for nearly two years?

Even if Spain should take offence at such recognition, what of it?

The chief newspaper organ of Spain at Havana, El Diario de la Marina, has charged Mr. CLEVELAND with duplicity in his conduct toward Spain as regards Cuba. It alleges that while constantly professing friendship for the Spanish Crown, he has given encouragement to the insurgents. Our Havana contemporary is in the wrong. Mr. CLEVELAND has not practised duplicity in the case at any time. He has always and consistently favored the royal cause; he has constantly made manifest his opposition to the Cuban cause. The proof of this statement is presented in a Washington letter printed isewhere in THE SUN.

American corn, in relieving Mexican want, rill have a worthy mission. The Government of President DIAZ acts wisely in remitting import duties on 350,000 bushels of corn for the State of Guanajuato, 125,000 for the State of Aguas Callentes, and 100,000 for that of Vera Cruz, the only condition being that the corn shall come through the ports of Tampico, Progreso, and Vera Cruz. In addition, the grain is to be sold at low prices to the poor, through Government agencies. It is understood that all this will come from the United States, and thus the "corn famine" in that part of Mexico will be to some extent relieved.

NOW THAT THE CZAR IS GONE. A Reaction to Paris Against Things Russlan-Notes of the Boulevard.

Panis, Oct. 10 .- France has verified Napoleon's preliction made at the beginning of the century: nundred years France will be either republi Consack." It is difficult to say if we are really repubican; but it is easy to prove that we are Cossack. "Feliski Fauroff" is the name the Parisians have iven to the President of the French repub

The Crar found the President and the Ministry de ille servants. In the name of France, and in spite of he Constitution, they invited the Czar to come to Paris. The invitation was kept a secret while the Chambers were sitting; when they had adjourned out popped the secret, "Our rulers" didn't want the matter discussed; they seemed ashamed of our parita-

"The Emperor wants this done; the Emperor does not want that:" that is the way the official communisations read. There were three Russian police func-ionaries here for a long time, ordering the arrange nents, and the Paris police obeyed them.

The most vexatious regulation which the Russia ng seats and stands on the sidewalks from which raons could see the procession. At Gambetta's funeral, at Hugo's funeral, at the Carnival, at the reception of the Russian saliors, this industry throve, and bundreds of persons—men, women, and children -turned an honest penny by lessing chairs, tables, adders, to those who wanted to see the show. But none of that was allowed; "the Emperor didn't want it."

Thank goodness, the Emperor didn't forbid us to the windows of our houses. But the Pref Police insisted on knowing all about the people who were going to sit in the windows. Our obedient police, through the Anthropometric

bureau. measured and hientified all the servanta those attached regularly to the Czar's service as well those employed temporarily.

was really only a part of the Russian empire.

Nicholas II., who came here to look after his financial credit, must have been rather astonished to see how easily this free country accepted his servitude. Now they're saying that this visit of the Czar, de-

sired and brought about by our Government to con-solidate the union of France and Russia, may yet re-sult in overthrowing the Government, in discrediting the President, and in shaking confidence in the

Will Preach with His Clothing Wrong

From the Cleveland Plain Lealer COALTON, Oct. 17.—If McEinley is elected President the Rev. John Olier, a Baptist minister, will preach a sermon with his coat, vest, and trousers turned wrong side out. If Bryan is elected Davis Armstrong, Jr., a coal operator, will attend church with his apparel re-versed to hear the Rev. Mr. Otter's sermon. Such was THE REGISTRATION IN THIS CITY. An Intelligent Analysis of It by Commis-

The corrected totals of the four days of registration, as furnished by the Bureau of Eleclons, foot up 330,978 names enrolled in New York city this year, Mr. Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and as such the representative of the Republican organization in New York, has given his opinion that the significance of this registry is entirely favorable to the prospects of Mr. McKinley's success. Mr. Lauterbach has heretoford made the prediction that Mr. McKinley would carry the city of New York by a large majority, breaking the record in that respect, for no Presidential candidate nominated by the Republican party since its establishment in 1856 has carried New York. He puts McKin-ley's majority at 50,000. Former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, who as Chairman of the Tammany Hall Finance Committee, is leader of the Tammany Hall organization, which has charge of the Bryan canvass in town, declares himself pleased with the registry, and says that it indicates a probable majority for Bryan of 30,000. "If the total had been 360 .-000 or 400,000 it might have been against us," he adds. Commissioner Ernest Harvier, who has made much study of political conditions here, and who is not a member either of the Republican organization or of Tammany Hall, now makes a more careful and precise analysis of

"You ask me for a deliberate and dispassionate opinion as to the significance of the registration of 330,976 in New York city." said Commissioner Harvier yesterday, "and I will tell you what I think these figures ndicate, and you can judge for yourself how far the opinion is sustained. The first day of registry this year was Friday, Oct. 9. On Wednesday, Sept. 30, ten days before the opening of the registry lists, I made a careful estimate of the probable total enrollment, and gave copy of it, on request, to those who asked for it, putting the total at 330,000. In 1884 the total registration was 240,000. In 1888 it was 280,040. It 1892 it was 300,-At the same ratio of increase, this year's registration should have been 350,-000, or, if anything, a little more than that, for since the date of the last Presidential election there has been a vast increase in the area of New York, through the annexation, on July 1, 1895, of three Westchester towns, having a total population of 18,000 and a voting population in excess of 3,000. Until that time there had been no annexation of territory to New York since 1874, and this increase would necessarily be added to the city's growth of population, as shown by the figures of the Board of Health. But I figured that in no previous Presidential election with which comparisons have been made has there been a strictly 'honest election' in New York. In 1884 10,000 fraudulent votes were cast in this city, in 1888 15,000 fraudulent votes, and in 1802 25,000

fraudulent votes. "To reach, therefore, the actual registration was necessary to make these three deductions, leaving the totals 230,000 in 1884, 270. 000 in 1888, and 285,000 in 1892. The present increase in the voting population of New York s 10,000 a year, and by adding 40,000 to the actual total of four years ago, 325,000 would correctly represent the normal total this year. irrespective of the gain by annexation, which, as the figures show, is 3,315. The present ballot law is more favorable to citizens desiring to enroll than previous regulations have made it. The registry hours instead of being from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. were this year from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and the framers of the State Constitution as amended in 1894 explicitly made easier the registration of students and others in the city of New York, long a subject of controversy in the courts. These changes led me to believe that the total registration this year would be 330,000 as, substant ally, it is,

"Though the total corresponds with the estimate, the gain over the same polling districts of 1892 is not evenly distributed. In some of the districts, and more especially in what have come to be known as the 'residential districts.' there is an abnormally large increase; in other districts, heretofore generally regarded as Democratic, there has been a falling off, or, at least a smaller gain. The reason for this increase in the residential districts there can be no mistake about. It can only be ascribed to the hearty and general interest taken in the issues of this year's fight, which have broken down so many of the barriers of the past political division, and which have drawn, not reluctantly or grudgingly, but willingly and promptly on the very first day of registration, thousands of citizens to the polling places in those districts in which the consideration of this question is

uppermost. June, 1895, or little more than a year ago, under that provision of the amended State Constitution which fixed for twenty years the boundarles of the Senatorial districts, and then delegated to the local Board of Supervisors the subdivision of Senate into Assembly districts under regulations which made each have very nearly the same voting population. Since the election of a year ago some of the up-town districts, especially on the west side, have increased more rapidly in population than those further down town, but this increase has not been large enough to explain, independently, the very large increase of registration in these districts, and particularly in such of them as are Republican, compared with the figures of a year ago. The Republicans carried for their State ticket seven of the thirty-five Assembly districts of New York city last year, and this is the total vote in

total registry this year:	Vote in	E	legistry in
Dist.	##97.		1205.
5	6,854		5,901
19	8,634		12,172
21	9,604		18,907
25	6,663	19	9,538
27	6.120		8,333
29	7,583		10,459
81	9,004		12,237
"It needs no elaborate a	rgument	to	show, I

presume, that in these seven districts, in which

the Republicans were in a majority last year,

and in which the Democratic vote for Mr.

McKinley will be largest, there is a dispropor-

tionately large gain in the registration, and

here is an illustration of the extent to which this gain is Republican. The Nineteenth and Twenty-third Assembly districts are both on the west side of town; the Nineteenth extends north of Sixtleth street and south of Eightyninth street. The Twenty-third extends north of 120th street. In the election of a year ago the vote of the two was almost identical, 8.634 in the Nineteenth, and 8,623 in the Twentythird. The former went Republican by 500 third. The former went Republican by 500 plurality; the latter went Democratic by 300 plurality. This year there are registered in the Nineteenth 12,172 voters, and in the Twenty-third 11,481.

"So large a gain having been made in the districts which by the common consent of the leaders of both parties will be carried for Mr. McKinley next month, how does it happen that the sanguine expectations of many persons, Democrats or Republicans, that a total registration of 350,000 would be reached in New York city this year, are not realized? There must be a reason for everything. There is a reason for this. Neither of the political parties, neither the Republicans supporting Mr. McKinley nor the Democratic organizations supporting Mr. Bryan, have made this year a genuine, systematic canvass. The fight in New York, as elsewinere, has been carried on, and carried on brilliantly, by the newspapers and to a lesser though considerable extent by campaign orators and by the distribution of campaign illerature. These agencies are, all of them, important, for convincing doubtful or uncertain voters, but that is not the way in which citizens are brought to the noils to register. That mechanical but necessary work has been done in previous Presidential elections by the district cautains or workers of the various organizations; but this year it has been generally neglected, the Republican workers depending upon the popularity of their cause in New York, and the Tammany workers, generally speaking, being in a condition of wholesale dumoralization, except in a few districts. As a result of these conditions, there are thousands of voters in the city this year, as many as 20,000, perhaps, and most namerous in the Democratic districts, who are not registered, and who, of course, and most numerous in the Democratic districts, who are not registered, and who, of course, cannot be registered, the last day of enrollment having been Saturday, Oct. 17. There were \$10,000 votes registered in New York this year. New York State didn't have as many inhabitants as that at the close of the Revolutionary war, and at the last Presidential election the five sovereign States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana. Nevada, and Wyoming cast collectively only 250,000, or 50,000 loss."

NEW YORK IN CONGRESS. A Solld Sound-money Delegation Is Now

ROCHESTER, Oct. 20.-New York has thirtyfour Representatives in Congress, and seventeen of these, just one-half, are from districts north of the Westchester county line. The other half, the other seventeen, are chosen from the metropolitan district, from New York and Kings and the adjacent counties of Queens, Richmond, Westchester, and Suffolk,

In the Fifty-third Congress, elected in 1892, four of what are called the "up-State" dis-

tricts, or the districts north of the Westchester

county line, elected Democrats. One was the

Troy district, one the Albany district, one the

district which includes so much of the Mohawk region as has Schenectady as its political rally ing point, and the fourth the district of Buffalo, which returned Daniel Lockwood against Roger Roland Blennerhassett Mahany, who is this year running for the third time in that district. In the elections held in 1894, concurrent with the election of Governor, a solid delegation of seventeen Republican Congressmen was chosen in the districts north of the Westchester county line. It was a year of great Republican success Mr. Morton's majority being 138,000 in the State, and the fight "put up" by the Democrats in the several districts was not such as would give much promise of succeeding against the united forces of the Republicans. This year on a largely increased registration of electors, and with a strong promise of a big Mc-Kinley majority in the State, efforts are being made to retain in line the seventeen honest-money Congressmen. As this district, the Thirty-first, for example. The Republicans carried it two years ago by 5,900, but in 1892 barely pulled through by 500: yet now they are claiming 15,000 majority, the ranks of the Republicans being swollen by extensive recruits from the honest-money Democrats, and the forces of the silverites being cordingly depleted. Rochester is one of the cities of the country in which the German and German-American vote is an important factor. As much as 32 per cent, of its total vote is German or German-American, and as a consequence of the extension of the clothing business, there is now a considerable Russian population here, Russian Hebrews, The German voters outnumber the Irish voters three to one, and they are strongly partial to the cause of honest money. If the situation of the Republicans was as

being the only one, except Albany, in which the boundaries of a county and of a Congress district are the same, there wouldn't be any question about the election of seventeen representatives of the honest-money cause in the districts north of the metropolitan section, and, as the political saying is, all would be over except the shouting. In fact, however, the situation in other Congress districts is not quite as favorable as it is here, and those which are doubtful, or about which there is any uncertainty, have been made so not by any gains of the silverites, but by local factional divisions among Republicans, one of the results of supreme confidence in the outcome of the election in the nation. The one district in which, up to a short time ago, a gain of a silverite Congressman seemed inevitable was the Twenty-fifth or Utica district, now represented by James S. Sherman. This district, made up of the two counties of Oneida and Herkimer, is securely Republican, and was so, in fact, even before Herkimer, a strong Republican countr, became a part of it. There were, however, two rival Republican Conventions there this year, the friends of Warner Miller con trolling one and his opponents the other. The former nominated Mr. Heaton; the latter renominated Congressman Sherman. Between the two, in a district in which, under the most adverse circumstances, two years ago, the Democrats polled 16,000 out of the 38,000 votes cast, the chance of Republican success was not flattering, or, at least, would not have been flattering under an electoral system which put rival party candidates on terms of equality before the voters. But this year a place on the ticket of the suc-cessful party is not only "half the battle," but, in fact, almost victory itself. Hence, as the contest between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Heaton, both claiming regularity, has been decided in the former's favor by the Secretary of State, the Utica district is no longer to be put in the doubtful column. The Twenty-seventh district, made up of

good in every district of the State, this district

Onondaga and Madison counties, and adjoining the Onelda district, will give, the Republicans expect, 10,000 majority for McKinley. But it is not sure that the Republican Congressman. Capt. Poole, will be elected. He is the present Congressman, having succeeded James J. Rel-"The present apportionment of Assembly districts in New York is recent. It was made in the silverites. As he has a strong and definite cuse and vicinity, a defection of twenty cent. in the Republican vote in his favor, with Democratic votes added would be sufficient to secure his success. Whether the victory in the Onondaga district is won by Poole or Belden, however, a sound-money Republican will represent it at Washington Ac ordingly, the silverites have nothing to gain in either event, except to embarrass their Republican opponents and, perhaps, reduce to some extent the Republican majority. This year registration in Syracuse is 2,500 larger than it was a year ago. In Rochester the total registra ion is 34,392 this year. A third district in the State, north of the

Westchester county line, which some Republicans have thought doubtful, or did think doubtful up to a short time ago, is what is known as Rensselaer-Columbia district, the Nineteenth, now represented by Mr. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor. Heretofore Rensselaer has usually been a close county politically, and Columbia has generally given a Democratic majority. The two together were carried by 1.600 for the Democratic ticket in 1892, but following that came the thea episode and the general uprising of indignant and incensed Troy Republicans. They made Mr. Black their candidate in 1894, and he was successful by a majority of 3,400. This year he was nominated to succeed himself, but his subsequent nomination for the Governorship left open the field to Gen. Ketchum, while the Democrats have taken advantage of Mr. Black's withdrawal by the nomination of Mr. Miller of Hudson, a strong candidate. Between the two a hot fight is probable, with the chances, however, very largely in favor of Republican suc-

In the Twentieth Congress, or Albany, district the honest Democratic defection is probably larger than in any other district in the State and as Albany is now close between the two parties, with what preponderance of vote there is in favor of the Republicans, this is still another of the districts in which no reasonable fear of the result is entertained by leaders cognigant of the facts of the situation.

In Buffalo there has been a substantial and in deed surprising increase in the registration as compared with the total of a year age. Buffalo, indeed, has taken the lead of all the cities of the State in this respect, and the increase i cepted on all hands as an augury of an enlarged majority for the Republicans. Eric county has become since 1892 the banner Republican county of the State, breaking all previous records of the former Republican strongholds, St. Lawrence and Chautauqua. The total registration of Buffalo this year is 65,000 votes, and the majority claimed for the McKinley electoral ticket soars high into the thousands. Erie county is divided into two Congress districts, the Thirty-second, now represented by Mr. Mahany, which is close, and the Thirty-third, where Judge Daniels was elected, and which is overwhelmingly Republican. The former is regarded as completely safe against the Popocrats, and the second is as safe as heretofors. For both candidates on the State ticket, Gov-

ernor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Democrata have gone to the Twenty-fourth Congress district, which includes Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego. But it is a district Republican by 10,000 and there is plenty of margin for such silverite losses, as there may be, without regard to the offseting gains from hones -money Democrate, So, likewise, all the Congress dis-

tricts of the southern tier are securely Republican, and the silverite defections in these will cut, and can cut, no particular figure in the gen eral result, while slong the pathway of the big

cities of the State the chief honest-money cains will be made, There can be no present doubt that all seventeen of the Congress districts of the State north of the Westchester county line will be carried by the honest-money Republican candidates, with the support of the honest-money Democratic voters. In New York city and in the metropolitan part of the State, however, the cause of honest money, so far as Congress nominations are concerned, is not wholly in Republican hands. Honest money Democrats are running with Republican support, and with, as is known, excellent prospects of suc

NOT CAUSED BY AN OPAL. A Story of Bad Luck, the Cause of Which le Still a Matter of Doubt. From the Chicago Record.

Here is a story showing how to account for bad luck: A man was shaking dice in a store. He lost

"No wonder," said a bystander. "You' wearing an opal. You never will have luck." This set the man to thinking. Four days later he alipped in getting off a street car and sprained his ankle.

This decided him. He gave the pin to a friend who was on the Board of Trade, and who was too hard-headed to entertain any fool no-

friend who was on the Board of Trade, and who was too hard-headed to entertain any fool notions about the number 13, or black cats, or cross-eyed girls with red hair.

Nevertheless, when this Board of Trade man lost eyer \$10,000 on wheat he began to worry, he didn't care much for the pin anyway, and so one day when a young man in his office admired the "fire" in the stone, he said, "Take it along, if you like it."

The young man overwhelmed him with thanks. Then he waited, with guilty knowledge, to see what would happen to the young man. He did not have to wait long. The very next week the employee was taken ill, and he mis-ed four days at the office.

The Board of Trade man was troubled in conscience, so he told his young friend about the opal pin and the superstition attaching to it, and the employee, after deliberation, decided that he would give the pin to his girl.

The opal did very rapid and effective work after it became the property of the young woman. On the second day after she began to wear it she ignited a curtain was destroyed and the young woman burned both of her hands in attempting to extingnish the blaze.

The young man who had given the stone to her felt called upon to apologize.

"Perhaps it was that opal I gave you," said he. "You know, as opal Is gave you," said he. "You know, as opal is supposed to carry bad luck with it. I didn't tell you, because I'm not superstitious."

bad luck with it. I didn't tell you, because I'm not superstitious."

"I'll not wear the dreadful thing a day longer," said she.

So she didn't. She gave it to her brother, who scoffed at the suggestion that a little stone could wield any influence, good or bad. Nevertheless, when he started for Cincinnati and the train ran off the track and he was tossed half the length of the car, he became converted.

"I'll not give it to anybody else to be a Jonah," said he. "I'll sell it to a jeweller."

So he went to the jeweller and said: "What'll you give me for this opal;" The jeweller looked at'ittand said: "That isn's an opal; that's a cat's-eye."

Couldn't Bolleve His Eyes. From the Chicago Daily Tribune

Comida't Believe His Eyes.

From the Chicago Daily Tribuec.

A fat, smooth-faced man, with a left-over jag, sat gloomily in the corner of a Wabash avenue car and viewed his surroundings with a hazy and bloodshoteys.

A good-looking young woman, whose attire betokened familiarity with fashionable society, got on the car at Congress street and took a seat opposite. The fat man apparently did not notice ber entrance, but in a few moments he suddenly fixed his eyes upon her in a frozen stare while a look of doubt, fear, and hope in contorted combination crept over his countenance.

He tried to take his gaze from the young woman, but seemed to be fascinated by something. After a reclonged stare of half a minute or so he suddenly bolted for the door, and without waiting for the car to stop jumped off and rapidly disappeared down a side street.

At that moment the object of the fat man's alarm became apparent to the other occupants of the car. It was a harmless little terrapin attached to a gold chain and was crawling about over the young woman's bosom in its efforts to escape. The fat man evidently could not believe his eyes, but the thing was alive.

This little creature is simply a forerunner of a fad that has been taken up by ultra-fashlonable people. It bids fair to become more popular than the chameleon because the terrapin is less repulsive to women and is not so delicate. All it requires is a bowl of water at night and a few files for its breakfast and supper. On this treatment it will live a long time.

His shell is capable of taking on a high polish, and when attached to a gold chain makes an ornament that is very much admired by some people. Some ladies find it difficult to overcome their squeamishness when the cold and clammy pet attempts to warm its feet on their bare skin, but when fashlon dictates that it shall be worn a little thing like this is not allowed to count.

little thing like this is not allowed to count

SUNBEAMS. -David Coulter, a Kansas prisoner charged with

the murder of Edward Illston near Topeka, har evented a corn busking machine. -To evade the law against the shipment of short lobsters from Maine some unscrupulous persons have been enclosing a few dozen of the little over

rrels of clams.

-For recovering a purse containing \$40, for which be had to dive into eighteen feet of water, Ed Tower of Marshfield, Or., received \$5 from the woman who had dropped it overboard, -Some people who have been living at McFall,

fo., have taken their way toward California in a covered wagon, going by way of Kansas, Okle noma, New Mexico, and Arisona, a route of more than 1,600 miles. -Missouri weather prophets base their promotications of the heavy winter ahead on the height

of the ragweed growing all about. The weeds are from two to three feet high and an old adage is re called, which says that the snow will fall as deep as the ragweeds are tall. -An eleven-year-old girl of Anderson, Ind., Ida

P. Hollingsworth, upon being rebuked for trusney, of which her elder sister had told their parents, bought a box of rat poison, and, going to a neighr's,swallowed it. She was saved by the timely appearance of a physician. -Russian thistles, a patch of which have flourished for some time rear Whipple, Ariz., have overgrown well-trodden paths there and made them impassable, either for men or animals. The

inated before they become a pest sverywhere is the Territory. -No Communipaw burgher of Washington Irv ing's would complain that his kind were without successors were he to come upon Topeka's cham pion smoker, who uses a pipe with a bowl the size of a tumbler and a stem as long as a cane, at which he amokes for three hours and a half on one fill ing. Ir is said that he can fill a good-sized half

thistles of this plot are said to be the only ones in

Arizons, and the people urge that they be extern

with smoke in thirty-nine minutes. Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Malabar Syriac Catholics have been placed by Pope Leo under native Vicars Apostolic in place of Count von Gözen, Lieutenant of Uhlans, has been

appointed military attaché to the German Em-bassy at Washington in succession to Capt. Heese. English clergymen in poor parishes have to turn their hands to all kinds of work. A Bunderland vicas who acted also as dentist for his parishioners hauled out 25,000 teeth during a long ministry. Gustavo Salvini, the second son of Tomasso Saivini, has been acting at Naples with great suc-cess in "The Merchant of Venice" and a psychological play called "Trionfo," by a new author,

Jewish doctors will be admitted into Russis to attend the twelfth International Congress of Medi-cine at Moscow. They must, like all the other lootors, have passports, with the visé of the Russian Consul for the district in which they live.

A jury in London has granted nominal damages against the Chairman of a corporation meet of who refused to put a motion offered by one of the members. The damages would have been substant tial if a commercial loss could have been proved-The case is to be appealed.

Some queer measures have been introduced into he New Zealand Legislature by the party in power. One is a bill for the suppression of juvenile de-pravity. When a policeman finds a girl in the streets after 10 o'clock at night, he must take he to the nearest Justice of the Peace or clersyman. and if he does not find him in, to the house some married person of good repute, and then find out who she is and why she is out. Another is a bill against undesirable immigrants, designed ! keep consumptives out of the colony. The Cap-tain of a ship landing a passenger afficied with iung disease is to be heavily fined. An additional fine is to be imposed if he allows a sound passed ger to room with a sick one, and he is held respon sible if lung disease develops in a passenger within